

## Lab 06 (stat)

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Question 1: To test the claim that the resistance of an electric wire can be reduced by more than 0.050 ohm by alloying, 32 values obtained for standard wire yielded  $\bar{\pi} = 0.136$  ohm (sample mean) and  $sd_1 = 0.004$  ohm and 32 values obtained for alloyed wire yielded  $\bar{y} = 0.083$  ohm and  $sd_2 = 0.005$  ohm. At the 0.05 level of significance, does this support the claim? Evaluate the 90% confidence interval of difference between means? [Hint: generate the two sample using rnorm function]

$H_0: \mu_1 - \mu_2 = 0.05$   $H_1: \mu_1 - \mu_2 \neq 0.05$

```
x<-rnorm(32,mean=0.136,sd=0.004)
y<-rnorm(32,mean=0.083,sd=0.005)

?t.test

## starting httpd help server ... done

t.test(x,y,mu=0.05,alternative = "two.sided",var.equal = F)

##
##  Welch Two Sample t-test
##
## data:  x and y
## t = 2.4192, df = 55.076, p-value = 0.01889
## alternative hypothesis: true difference in means is not equal to 0.05
## 95 percent confidence interval:
##  0.05050595 0.05539010
## sample estimates:
##  mean of x  mean of y
## 0.13597121 0.08302318
```

Conclusion: Here p value is less than alpha .so we reject the null hypothesis. Therefore,  $\mu_1 - \mu_2 \neq 0.05$

Question 2: Given the marks of 30 students for a test conducted before and after an online course. Test whether the course was effective or not.

```
library(readxl)
marks_data <- read_excel("C:/Users/PRASANTA/Downloads/marks data.xlsx")
View(marks_data)

colnames(marks_data)

## [1] "Test 1" "Test 2"
```

```

x<-marks_data$`Test 1`
x
## [1] 8.0 5.0 8.0 7.0 4.0 4.0 5.0 3.0 10.0 6.0 5.0 5.0 2.0 3.0
5.0
## [16] 4.0 5.0 5.0 2.5 5.0 6.5 4.0 6.5 3.0 5.0 1.0 5.0 6.0 4.0

y<-marks_data$`Test 2`
y
## [1] 4 7 6 7 6 6 7 3 7 7 7 7 6 4 6 6 7 5 7 5 3 3 6 5 6 5 5 6 5

```

d= difference of marks of students before and after taking the course  
 $H_0: \text{mean}(d)=0$   
 $H_1: \text{mean}(d) \neq 0$

```

x=marks_data$`Test 1`
y=marks_data$`Test 2`
t.test(x,y,paired=TRUE,alternative = "two.sided",conf.level = 0.95)

##
## Paired t-test
##
## data: x and y
## t = -1.9301, df = 28, p-value = 0.06379
## alternative hypothesis: true mean difference is not equal to 0
## 95 percent confidence interval:
## -1.52821749 0.04545887
## sample estimates:
## mean difference
## -0.7413793

```

Conclusion: Here p value is greater than alpha. So, here we accept the null hypothesis. Therefore, the course was effective.